

Giulio Quaglio

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Giulio Quaglio also worked in Gradisca d'Isonzo, Gorizia, Trieste e Ljubljana, as well as in his native Valle d'Intelvi.



A ROUTE OF CHURCHES AND PALACES

Giulio Quaglio

Sites in the Province of Udine

 **Provincia di Udine**
Province di Udin
Assessorato alla Cultura
Assessorat de Culture

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 **Provincia di Udine**
Province di Udin



Giulio Quaglio 1668 • 1751

Born around 1668 in Laino in Val d'Aoste, in an area across Lakes Como and Lugano, Giulio Quaglio came from a family of artists, where he received his first education, followed by the studies of his coeval prominent artists.

He then moved in Bologna, where he studied at the school held by Marcantonio Franceschini, among the most important and famous decorators of that time.

In 1692 Quaglio started operating in Udine, with the frescos of Della Porta Palace and then of Strassoldo-Mantica Palace, working together with the stucco workers Retti and Bareggio (later among his most frequent collaborators), having a great success; during 1964 he dedicated himself to the

frescos of the Chapel of Pawrishop Palace in Udine. The decoration of the hall, the monumental staircase and the Grand Hall of Daneluzzi-Deciani-Braida Palace, located in Borgo Aquileia, Udine, dates back to 1965, while during the following year the artist decorated Maniago Palace in Borgo Pascolle, Udine.

Between 1697 and 1698, this painter faced the most demanding series of frescos, in Antonini-Belgrado Palace, currently seat of the Province. The frescos on the vault of the Church of Santa Chiara, additional building of the Convent of Minorcesses (currently Educandato Uccellis), date back to 1699, and – presumably – in 1700 the artist decorated the rooms of Gallici-Beretta Palace.

In 1702, Quaglio left Venetian Friuli for Imperial Friuli: he moved to Gorizia, also working in some Slovenian and Austrian towns.

He eventually came back to Lombardy and to Ticino area, where it went on working helped by his sons, painters as well, until his death in 1751.

1 Della Porta Palace Udine

In 1692, just moved into Udine, Quaglio worked in the little rooms of this building, producing items of excellent shape and appearance, showing his artistic philosophy of sturdy figures in breathtaking perspective foreshortening, which occupy almost the entire scenes.

The spaces in Della Porta Palace were then full of mythological characters – the preferred ones of the artist – most of them inspired by *Metamorphoses* by Ovid.

The episodes from the classic literature are framed into elegant monochrome patterns, imitating architectural partitions, and into stuccos depicting column figures, illusionist foreshortenings, vaults and festoons.

Quaglio decorated the Palatine Chapel too, with religious-themed frescos and a little oval altar-piece, held by stucco angels and putti created by Lorenzo Retti and Giovanni Battista Bareggio, close collaborators of the painter.



2 Strassoldo-Mantica Palace Udine

In 1692 Quaglio painted a series of frescos into this prestigious building, built by command of the Earl Giulio Antonio Strassoldo and then given to a branch of the Mantica family. Most of the drawings are dedicated to the glorification of the Strassoldo family's history, while the ceiling of the Grand Hall is dedicated to the illustration of the *Fall of Giants*: vividly chromatic scenes rich in careful details. These frescos are inserted in stucco partitions, fruit of Retti and Bareglio's baroque imagination: exuberant figures set up an imaginative ensemble of putti, angels, mythological figures, festoons, fruit baskets, masks and frames, which sometime even seems to prevail the pictorial part.

The embellishment of this palace represented a real breakthrough into the Friulian decorative scene, getting Quaglio and his two partners to be the main stars of the local scene of the last period of the XVIII century.



3 Pawnshop Palace Udine

In 1694, Quaglio painted the frescos into this Chapel, located into the Palace realised first on a Bartolomeo Rava's project and then on a project by the Venetian architect Giuseppe Benoni in 1663.

The Chapel still keeps an altar by Giovanni Corini, an artist from Treviso (information from 1673 to 1708) and by the Dutch artist Heinrich Meyring, also known as Enrico Merengo (information from 1679 to 1714).

Quaglio, together with the stucco workers Bareglio and Retti, worked on the ceiling of the holy building with scenes inspired by the Life of the Virgin Mary, and on the walls with scenes from the Passion of Christ. When depicting the Virgin Mary, the scenes are calm and lyric, whereas when depicting the Saviour these are full of drama and anxiety, particularly into the *Crucifixion* with dreamlike figures inserted *tone sur tone* on the background.



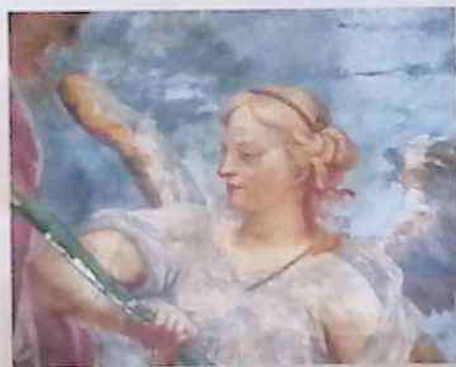
4 Daneluzzi-Deciani-Braida Palace Udine

In Daneluzzi-Deciani-Braida Palace, located in Borgo Aquileia, the decoration of the entrance hall, the monumental staircase and of the Grand Hall dates back to 1695. These decorations show Quaglio's elegance in depicting mythological and historical episodes, as *Dedalus and Icarus*, *The Fall of Fetonte*, *Zeus driving Erinyes out*, *Artemisia and Hercules killing the snake*, to which he joined the symbology of the four seasons and of the four continents known at that time. These frescos are characterised by a vivid chromatic tone, inserted in stucco partitions which both define the space and sometimes dilate the actual architecture.



5 Di Maniago Palace Udine

In 1696, the Lombard artist decorated the Grand Hall of the elegant palace in Borgo Poscolle. Unfortunately, the ceiling of the monumental staircase is lost. Quaglio worked in collaboration with Retti and Bareggio, stucco workers and long-time partners of the artist, who created sumptuous frames to the diligently illustrated allegorical figures of the hall, especially on the ceiling, even if nowadays these figures are considerably damaged. Among the others *Aurora*, distributing multicoloured flowers, considerably stands out.



6 Antonini-Belgrado Palace Udine

During his decade in Udine, the most demanding work carried out by Quaglio is the current seat of the Province – Antonini-Belgrado Palace. He worked on it during 1697 and 1698, painting frescos on the ceiling of the monumental staircase with *Verità che mette in fuga le tenebre del Paganesimo* (Truth driving out the darkness of Paganism), and on the entire Grand Hall. Here he embellished the ceiling with *The Signs of the Zodiac*, the allegories of the *Four Elements* and in the middle with *The Fall of Fetonte*, into elaborate frames created by the stucco workers Retti and Bareggio. Quaglio depicted scenes from the ancient history and the Old Testament on the walls, arranged on two overlapping registers. On the upper band, *The Sacrifice of Canegiro*, *Esther and Assuero*, *Mucius Scaevola in front of Porcenna* and *Tomyris with Cyrus' head and Semiramide reached by the servant*.



On the lower band, opposite the entrance, the breathtaking *Reconciliation between Sabines and Romans*, on the left *Creso thrown in the fire*, and on the right *Pisistratos deposes Cleon*. On the entrance wall, on the right there is the scene *Gige marrying Candaule's wife*, on the left *The Sacrifice of Themistocles*.



7 Church of Santa Chiara Udine

In 1699 Quaglio painted several frescos on the plain vault of Santa Chiara, additional building of the Convent of Minorites (currently Educandato Uccellis), declined by elegant stuccos – in this instance, probably not a Retti and Bareglio's decoration – standing out from the pink background. In the central panel there is the image of *The Virgin crushes a snake*, while on the sides there are *The Glorification of the Cross* and *The Ascension of Saint Clare*, and in minor panels, ten figures of prophets. The upper bands of the Church walls are decorated too: there are oval medallions with *The Franciscan Theological and Saint Virtues* on the bigger ones, and on the others *The Annunciation* (on the sides of the high altar) and *Adam and Eve driven from Paradise*.



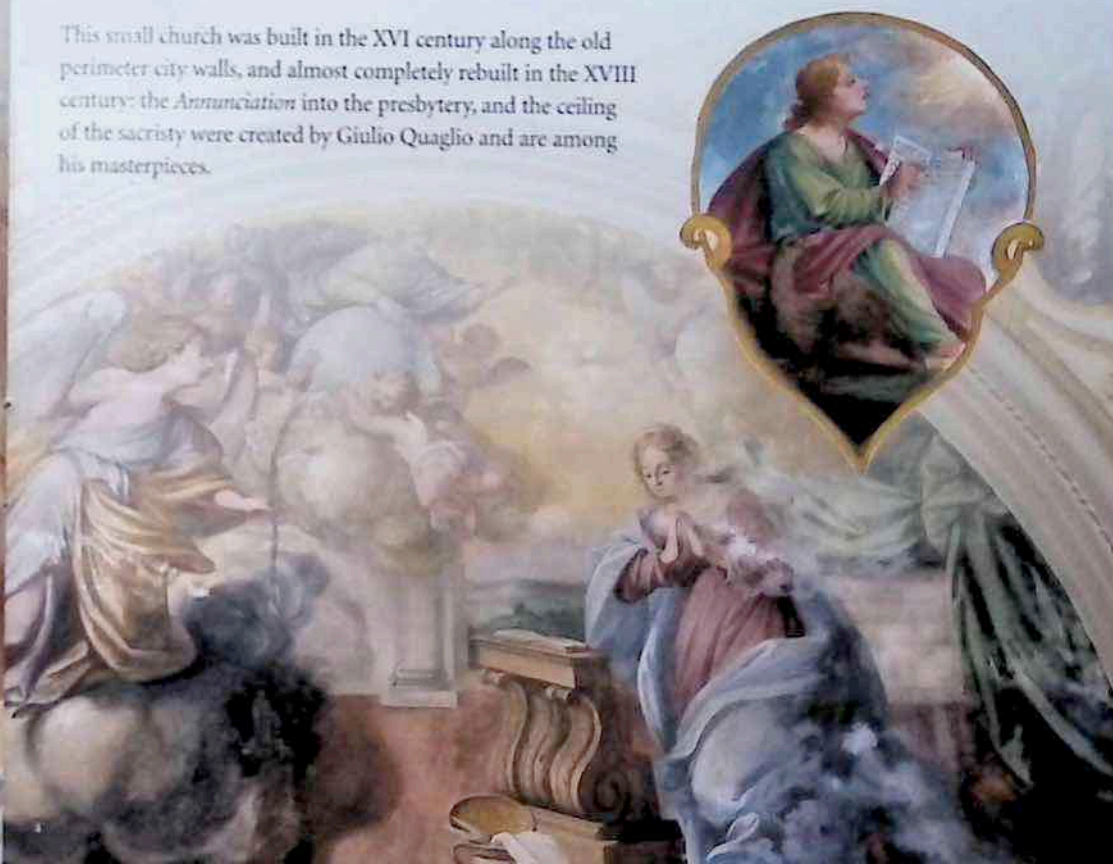
8 City Museum Udine

A little painting by Giulio Quaglio, *The Holy Family and Saints*, is exhibited into the picture gallery of the City Museums. This painting is analogous to the one created for the Church of Laino in Val d'Intelvi, artist's hometown.



9 Church of San Silvestro and Valentino Cividale del Friuli

This small church was built in the XVI century along the old perimeter city walls, and almost completely rebuilt in the XVIII century: the *Annunciation* into the presbytery, and the ceiling of the sacristy were created by Giulio Quaglio and are among his masterpieces.



10 Church of San Francesco - Sacristy Cividale del Friuli

The XIII century building overlooks northwards the homonym square, rising vertically on the Natisone river southwards.

During the XVIII century the building was restored and then westwards enlarged with the sacristy.

This element, included into the convent (it overlooks the cloister), is decorated with paintings and frescos by Giulio Quaglio (1693) and stuccos by Rietti (*The Punishment of Ozias run over by a cart after touching the Ark of the Covenant, Moses, David, on the ceiling; Saint Francesco, Saint Bonaventura and the Most Holy Eucharist, on the walls; illustrations of Pontiffs within the stucco decorations*).



11 Church of San Martino Chiasottis/Pavia di Udine

Quaglio also decorated the parish church of San Martino, renovated during the XVIII century for the family Strassoldo Chiasottis. He painted the *Everlasting Father* and the *four Evangelists* on the ceiling of the apse, and then the valuable portrait of the Earl Francesco as well as of his spouse.

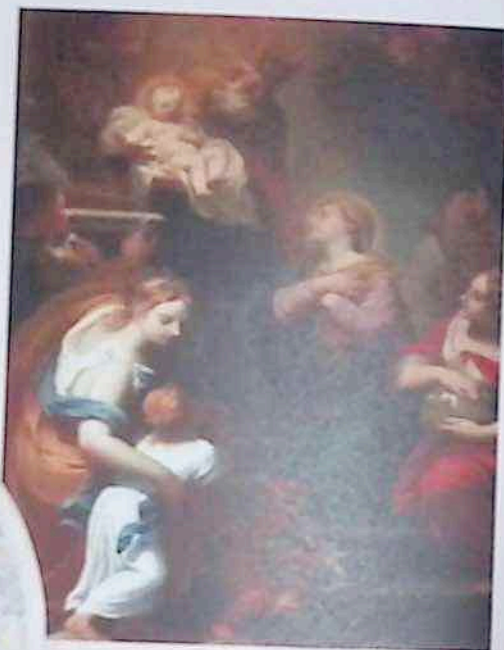


12 Cathedral Venzone

This building dates back to the XIV century, and was rebuilt after the 1976 earthquake.

The Cathedral of Venzone contains the graves of the native Antonini family.

Quaglio painted two altar-pieces in 1696, representing in the first the *Holy Mary and Child Jesus*, *Saint Anthony of Padua*, *Saint Charles Borromeo* and *Saint John the Baptist* and in the second the *Presentation of Jesus at the Temple*.



13 Di Prampero Villa Torreano/Martignacco

The oratory of the Madonna di Loreto, in Torreano, was built in the area adjacent Di Prampero Villa.

Lorenzo Retti and G.B. Bareglio created in this oratory delicate stucco motifs, framing a fresco cycle by Giulio Quaglio (1700) representing the *Evangelists*, the *Trinity* and some figures of *Saints and Apostles*.



Giulio Quaglio i luoghi in provincia di Udine

- 1 Palazzo della Porta (Udine)
- 2 Palazzo Strassoldo-Mantica (Udine)
- 3 Palazzo del Monte di Pietà (Udine)
- 4 Palazzo Daneluzzi-Deciani-Braida (Udine)
- 5 Palazzo di Maniago (Udine)
- 6 Palazzo Antonini-Belgrado (Udine)
- 7 Chiesa di S. Chiara (Udine)
- 8 Museo Civico (Udine)
- 9 Chiesa dei Ss. Silvestro e Valentino (Cividale)
- 10 Chiesa di S. Francesco (Cividale)
- 11 Chiesa di S. Martino (Chiasotto)
- 12 Duomo (Venezia)
- 13 Villa di Prampero (Martignacco)

Giulio Quaglio ha inoltre operato a Gradisca d'Isonzo, Gorizia, Trieste e Lubiana oltre che nella natia Valle d'Intelvi.



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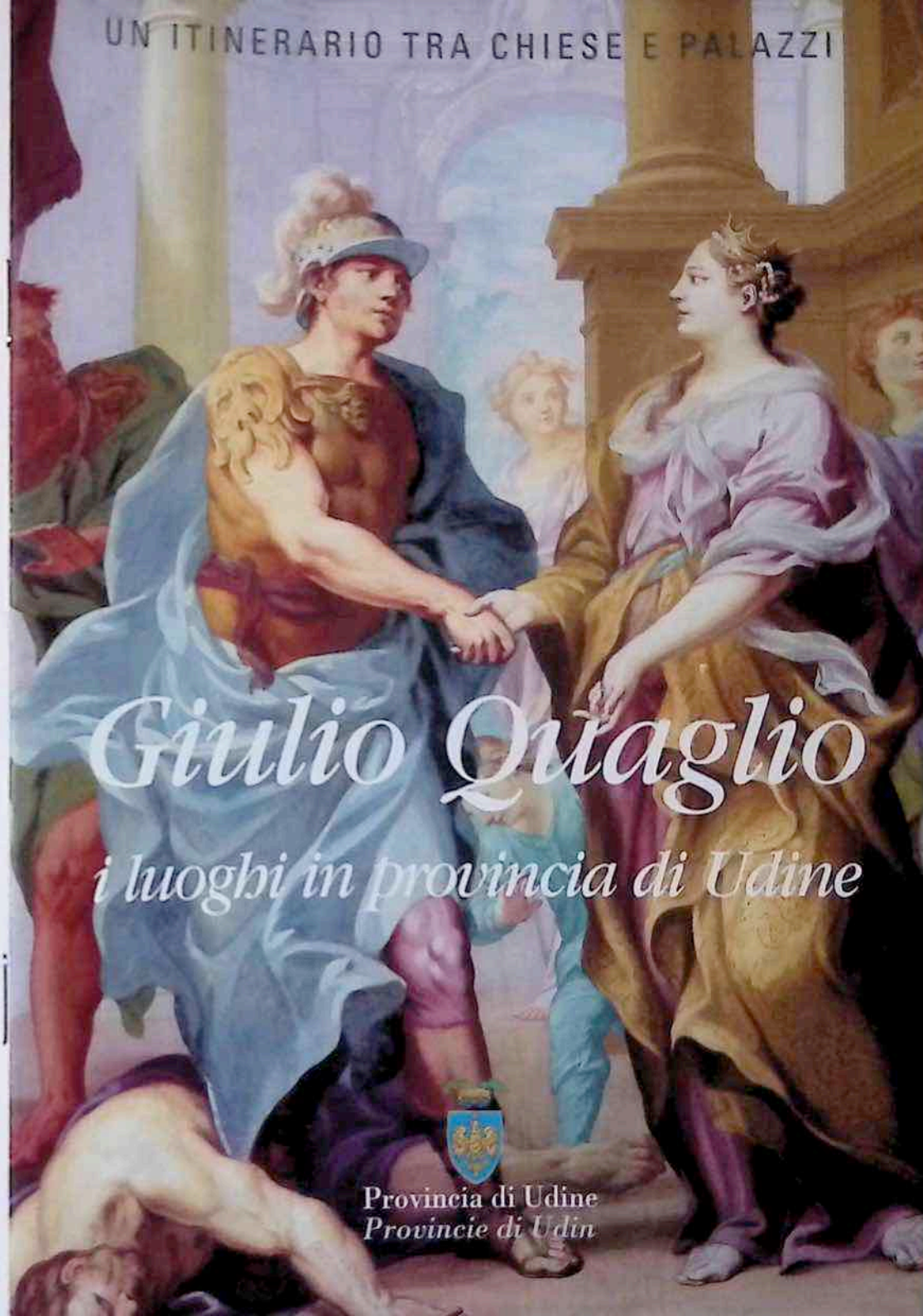
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UN ITINERARIO TRA CHIESE E PALAZZI



Giulio Quaglio

i luoghi in provincia di Udine

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